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Deferred Editorial.

A WHIG WITH A SOUL, AND A SOULLESS WHIG.—We place the two following extracts on record to show the difference between a *whig with a soul and a soulless whig*. The first is from the proclamation of CALEB S. WOODHULL, the whig Mayor of New York, who notwithstanding his conduct in the Astor place riot was any thing but commendable, we are forced to believe is at heart a good man, and in practice a gentleman:

"In every position, whether he governor of his native state, as speaker of the house of national representatives, or as chief magistrate of the American people, he has displayed abilities of no common order; and by the force of his talents, the purity of his life, and the sincerity of his patriotism, has commanded the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. The events in which he has borne a prominent part will form one of the most brilliant chapters in the annals of our country, and will transmit his name to posterity as one of the most illustrious of our presidents."

In painful contrast with the above manly tribute to departed worth, is the following from the *Chambersburg Whig*, a paper published, we are sorry to say, in the civilized state of Pennsylvania.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.—On Tuesday last the "Green spot" was made dolefull by the tolling of bells for the death of James K. Polk, late President of the Locofoco party. The news of his decease was received by Telegraph. The disease under which he labored was chronic diarrhœa, not cholera, as stated in our last. Thus has this ambitious and wicked man been called early to the final settlement of his dreadful account. We would, in charity, have wished him a lifetime of ten thousand years in which to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

We are taught in the Book of Books that for National sins there shall be National afflictions. Does it not, however, seem a little singular, just contemporaneous with the death of the author of the most shameful iniquities in which our country ever engaged, that the consequences of those iniquities should be so full upon us?—that the scourge of disease should be sweeping the length and breadth of our land? Verily the ways of Providence are inscrutable.

Upon this outrage upon the memory of the illustrious dead and the decencies of political and private life, the *Philadelphia Ledger* administers the following withering rebuke: This, says that paper, is the first notice of the late President's decease, which has yet reached us, in which he was mentioned disrespectfully; and for the honor of American journalism, we hope it will be the last. Even in journals which, during Mr. Polk's Presidency, never permitted a day to pass without stricture upon his official character and conduct, we have seen respectable, becoming notices of his decease, and candid acknowledgement of virtues which they had never before discovered in him. As a general rule, American politics are free from posthumous rancors. To all well constituted minds the grave is invested with sanctities which cannot be disturbed without infamy to the disturbers. Partisans in the midst of their excitements, and while the object of their assault is capable of self-defence, may misapprehend, misrepresent, libel and traduce. But upon a call to the last account, when all the worldly ties are severed all worldly interest terminate, justice resumes its ascendency, and enjoins silence, if it cannot admit commendation.

We proceed not to far in pronouncing this assault an insult to American public opinion. That public opinion is too chastened, too refined, too excited, to tolerate violations of the grave, even when truth is spoken. And it is too sternly just to endure such outrages when exhibited in falsehood and slander. In pronouncing Mr. Polk an "ambitious and wicked man," this journal utters a shameless libel; and in insinuating that he has been 'called early to the final settlement of his dreadful account," it audaciously enters the field of profanity. We admit that Mr. Polk was ambitious, as every American citizen should be—to serve his country faithfully. But when partisan rancor pronounces him *wicked*, we challenge proof of his having ever violated a single engagement, public or private, or of ever having acted from a corrupt motive. And he has been "called early," *cut off prematurely*, to settle a "dreadful account!" How dares this blasphemer step between the deceased and the Judge of All, to set up his own blind judgment upon the character of the account, or the prematurity of the call! *He* a judge of men in the Almighty Presence? And his *charity* would have asked a longer life, to bring forth repentance! How beautiful is that *charity* which, to gratify partisan rancor, violates the grave and blasphemes the Almighty!

And still more audaciously, the libeller refers to the Bible upon *national sins*, and says that the people are now suffering under the scourge of pestilence, in retribution for the crimes of Mr. Polk's administration! In charity we must think this libeller mad. If he be rational, we find language inadequate to characterize such wicked audacity. Has the cholera come in punishment of national sins? Then what national sins induced its former visitation? If it ever comes without such errand dares he deny that if has come so now? And after this ebullition of blasphemy, he says, "Verily, the ways of Providence are inscrutable." Then how dare you undertake to explain them? But since he refers to the Bible, we would remind him of the injunction, "Judge not, least ye be judged;" and of the rebuke, "Canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection?" And of the prohibition, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain."

This is the first time within our recollection, in which a partisan hyena has insulted the American people, by violating the newly made grave of one whom they had honored with their chief magistracy. For the credit of our country, we hope it will be the last.

☞ Passed Midshippman Pollock, who is tolerably well known hereabouts for his attempt to shoot Mr. Jewett, of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, has been appointed Acting Master of the U. S. Sloop-of- war John Adams, now lying at Boston, bound for Brazil, to sail in a day or two.

PERTINENT AND TRUE.—The Boston *Post* says it seems Gen. Taylor has directed copies of Washington's farewell address to be printed, and sent to every diplomatic and consular representative of this government in Europe and in all other portions of the world. This is a good plan, as the legacy is probably quite a new thing to many of the persons who have been appointed to consular offices by this administration.

"NO PROSCRIPTION."—Nearly every Democrat in Rhode Island has been swept out of office. The Worcester Palladium says there is one little mail Agent left, and that there is a hot chase after him.

☞ The London Times expresses the apprehension that all the better class of small farmers in Ireland are about emigrating to this country, leaving behind only one impoverished land owners and the pauper inhabitants of the various work houses.

☞ The Albany Argus verry aptly says that France stands alone in the infamy of her course towards republican Rome. Even England declines any participation in or responsibility for it. LORD PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. HUME, on the 14th, whether "England was implicated in the atrocious proceedings now going on at Rome," said that "the British Government had no participation of any kind in any proceedings which had taken place on the part of any power whatever." This manly declaration was greeted with loud cheers.

☞ It is said Capt. Rynders will have a place in the New York custom house, having advocated Gen. Taylor's election. He has recently given bail to appear for trial as an Astor place rioter.

Select Poetry.

AN EVENING HYMN.

BY J. R. BARRICK.

Evening shades are gently falling
O'er the silent scenes of earth,
Evening stars are beaming brightly
In their newly wakened birth:
'Tis an hour, when kindred spirits
Walk in pensiveness abroad,
When the weary soul inherits
Peace that dwells alone with God.

Now, while nature teems with beauty,
'Neath a woven roof of flowers,
We will join our hearts in duty,
While the psalm of life is ours;
While the woods and fields are teeming
With rich blessings from on high,
We will cease from idle dreaming,
And unite in sacred tie.

While our souls with hope ascending,
Mount on silver wings of light,
We will long for life unending,
Free from shades of mortal night,
And our spirits shrinking never,
Shall await the welcome morn,
When from all of earth we sever,
From its fading beauty shorn

And in groves that never wither,
Where the flowers immortal bloom,
Where no wintry wind will gather,
O'er the dark and silent tomb,
We will rise from sin and sorrow.
Rise midst scenes of bliss untold,
And our hearts the welcome morrow,
Shall await with harps of gold,

Time and space are stealing onward!
Onward to the opening grave,
Yet in death our spirits skyward,
Shall arise like freemen brave;
And the crown of life receiving,
From the hand of God above,
We will live and reign unceasing,
In the light and smiles of love.

Select Miscellany.

A CRUISE ON THE LAKES.

BY WM. M. WOOD, M. D., U. S. N.

From Littell's Living Age.

READER, have you ever been on the great lakes? If you have not your mind will scarcely be able to realize all their wonders;—their vast expanse of cold fresh water—their profound clear depths—the commercial sail and steam navies gliding and foaming over their surface—the elegant cities and thriving nations on their shores. On one point, you are amid the crowded masts and busy bustle of the commerce of an old state, and, in a few hours, you may be where civilization has leaped in full-grown vigor upon the wilderness, and, struggling for a settlement, has planted its cities before the long-haired and painted savage has had time to escape from the brick avenues encroaching upon his forest-home; and, wrapped in their blankets, with the beautifying additions of green and red paint on their faces, and quills and feathers in their hair, we have seen them walking the newly made streets and selling their wares to the new people.

Even though you are accustomed to all the bustle of the Atlantic cities, and have endeavored to conceive some idea of the business and activity of lake towns, the reality will still cause astonishment, as you walk along the wharves of Buffalo—piled, loaded, and cumbered with merchandise, and see its harbor crowded with steamers and sail vessels, some of which are continually going and coming. Stopping but to glance at these things, to wonder and admire, we take our passage, for the newer regions beyond, in a floating palace of vast extent. Its machinery is elegantly ornamental, and its great and destructive power hidden by the graceful design and finish of art. We tread a saloon carpeted with Brussels, furnished with a rosewood piano, rich mirrors, velvet chairs, sofas, and lounges, and lighted by stained glass in gilded mouldings, while fore and aft we can study some picturesque scene in the paintings of the panels. We sleep on French mahogany bedsteads, while every thing in our state-room is in similar relation to the demands of refinement and luxury.

The tourist, in such a boat as this, keeping along the United States shore of Lake Erie, will probably stop first at the town of Erie, formerly Presque Isle, in Pennsylvania, distant about one hundred miles from Buffalo. This place, with a population of about five thousand, has the most secure and capacious harbor on the lakes. It is formed by a narrow peninsula, which, leaving the main shore, curves round in the shape of a horse-shoe, separating the bay of Presque Isle from Lake Erie. The town looks out upon the lake from a commanding bluff, and is overlooked itself by a succession of elevated forest clad ridges, so that the scenery from the sea or from the shore is commanding. Historical associations of no little interest linger around the spot. Here was built the principal vessels of Perry's victorious squadron, and here, at this day, repose, beneath the waters, the battered remains of his flag ship, the "Lawrence." Its blakened and water-soaked timbers are, however, fast disappearing in canes, boxes, &c., for the curious in relics. The bell which now regulates the movements of the republicans of the borough, from the belfry of the old fashioned and shabby looking court-house, once struck the hours and called the watches on board the flag-ship of the British commodore.

This having been the line of old French posts attempting to enchain the British possessions, the ruins of the old fort are still to be seen a little to the eastward of the town; and not far from these ruins, on a bluff, overlooking the harbor, stands a block-house, built during the last war with England. Erie was also the burying place of General Anthony Wayne, and when, many years afterwards, his body was disinterred, it was found to be in a state of perfect preservation. Erie is altogether a quiet old-fashioned looking place, and seems to love its antiquity, and be reluctant to tie on to the whirling axis of progress, and to be dragged in the dust and mire of bustle and improvement. For some reason it is far behind its natural advantages. Some say that a splendid marble monument on its principal street is the grave-stone which records the death of its prosperity. This monument is a Grecian structure, a branch of the United States Bank; its vaults are, of course, now empty, its doors closed, and its steps grass-grown.

Leaving Erie, our next stopping place will be at the beautiful town of Cleveland, and as we approach it from the east, it shows well on the elevated plain above us, and gives a promise which is fully kept by closer acquaintance. Sixteen or eighteen thousand people, daily increasing, have here placed their tents on the Cuyahoga river. This narrow river has his mouth restricted by proper bounds, and symmetrically carried out into the lake by stone piers; and we run up this river, nearly a mile, between rows of vessels and steamers. The right bank of the river rises to an elevation of eighty feet, and then spreads out into a plain, or table land. Wharves, warehouses, and shops line the immediate edge of the stream at the foot of this hill, but the city proper is on the plain above, and when we have ascended to its level it is cheering to look upon the handsome city which expands before us. The principal business street, Superior, has a width of one hundred and twenty feet and is well built with brick houses of business, three, four and five stories high. The streets of private residences also have an imposing width, and some of them are like ornamental walks through a succession of country residences, the buildings being in various styles of architecture, from expuisite cottages to colonnaded palaces, and are surrounded by grounds handsomely laid out into gardens of flowers and ornamental shrubbery.

From the lake-side of the city the eye sweeps over the blue waters to the distant horizon, and from the hill brink, on the opposite side, the river is seen winding a serpentine course through meadows and around the base of forest-clad hills.

Leaving Cleveland, as we proceed to the wesward, the bold bluff of the lake shore sinks to a low beach, and numerous green islands appear above the watery expanse. Among these islands was fought the battle of Lake Erie. It is a beautiful region with which this proud historical achievement is associated. The wooden islets rise, by precipitous limestone banks, from the blue waters. Rounding a rocky fortress-like promontory of one of these islands called "Gibraltar," we found ourselves in "Put-in-Bay," a secluded and beautiful sheet of water enclosed by "Gibraltar," and two other islands. From the simmit of the rocky point of "Gibraltar," the look-out of Commodore Perry first discovered the British fleet, under Captain Barclay; from "Put-in-Bay" he sailed forth to his victory, and to it he returned to bury his dead; and here are still to be seen the remains of some of their graves.

From "Put-in-Bay," the next point of destination was Detroit. We entered the Detroit river through the channel on the British side of Bois Blanc island, or, as it is vulgarly called, "*Boblow.*" Entering this river by this channel, with the British flag in view, the rather unpleasant idea presented itself of entering our own country through a foreign gateway.

As I presume is the case with most of my countrymen not living on the border, I have been accustomed to associate the British flag with the remote nationality of its seat of empire, and when seen flying on a shore separated only by a narrow river from our own territory, it seemed out of place, as though it ought not to be there. Although at the time conscious of the impropriety and injustice of such feelings, from the ready and involuntary manner in which they arose in my mind, I could imagine how strong might be the national feeling that the cross of St. George should not float so near the United States.

Detroit comes upon us at once like an elegant city. Its site makes a gentle rise from the river, which here flows rapid, bold, and clear. The densely built part of the city extends for a mile along the river, which is lined with docks, wharves, warehouses, vessels, and steamboats, whilst back, numerous spires and steeples are seen rising from the dense mass of houses. From Detroit river we enter the shoal lake of St. Clair, and, crossing this, stirring up the mud on its flats, we pass into the beautiful river of St. Clair. The waters of this river, so clear that the bottom can be seen at the depth of thirty feet, flow through sloaping banks, on which are farm-houses, villages, and green fields, and dark forests. Where the St. Clair forms its junction with Lake Huron, it narrows very much, the opposite points of the mouth being not more that a quarter of a mile apart, and here the banks sink into a low gravelly beach, which, stretching away suddenly on either hand, leaves Huron, horizon-bound and ocean like, before us. Its world of waters rush with a tremendous current into this narrow strait. It is a wild and lonely spot, without people or settlement, except that on the American side Fort Gratiot frowns upon hostile invasion, and a lighthouse beams its welcome to the commerce which comes over the blue waters of the lake.

Entering Lake Huron, we are now fairly at sea upon a fresh water ocean, as geographers tell us, six hundred feet above the Atlantic, with a depth of three hundred feet below the level of that ocean, and washing the shores of thirty-two thousand islands. It was early in the morning following that on which we entered Lake Huron, before we had passed over its nearly three hundred miles of length, and found ourselves approaching the island of Mackinac. This little island, situated off the northern point of the peninsula of Michigan, at the junction of Lakes Huron and Michigan, rises to a height of between three and four hundred feet above the surface of the water. It presents abrupt sides, thickly clothed with vines and shrubbery, presenting here and there a naked white cliff projecting through the green moss. On the edge of one of those cliffs stands the fort, all its buildings and enclosures being snowy white. On the morning of our approach, a heavy fog had hung over the lake, but with the rising of the sun it disappeared, except where it hung around the mountain cliffs. The island of Mackinac was for a time completely enveloped from base to simmit in a heavy cloud of this fog, while above this misty cloud, and apparently supported upon it, like a castle in the air, the white buildings of the fort gloamed in the sun's rays. It seemed almost a substantial representation of Cole's beautiful conception of the air floating castle in his serial paintings of the voyage of life.

From a distance, the white buildings of the town or village have rather a neat appearance, nestling on the narrow beach at the foot of the cliffs; but a nearer inspection shows them to be only a collection of small houses, shops, groggeries, and stores for the sale of Indian curiosities.

The time of our visit was near that at which the Indian payments are made, and the red men were gathering in for the occasion. Their conical huts, or wigwams, made of poles fastened together at the top, and covered with coarse rush mats, were scattered along the beach, and many of the Indians were paddling their large birch bark canoes about the bay. It may here not be out of place to say a word relative to an annoyance to which these poor creatures are exposed, and as they can be relieved from it without doing more than has to be done sooner or later, it is to be hoped some consideration will be had for them. They are called from their homes to this rendezvous for the purpose of receiving the very trifling sum allotted to each individual, and which really scarcely seems worth coming for, but so irregular is the time at which the appropriation is placed at the disposition of the department, that the Indians are sometimes kept waiting weeks before the money arrives, to an inconvenience and loss to themselves of more than the amount allotted them. Punctuality in the appropriation and payment of their annuities would save the Indians much loss.

Mackinaw is nine miles in circumference, rising, by abrupt terraces on the south side, to an oval tableland on the summit, and falling from this on the north side gradually to the lake. On the southeast edge of the tableland elevation are to be seen the ruins of Fort Holmes, the British work which during the war of 1813 overlooked, commanded, and took ours, situated on the edge of the terrace below it. About the centre of the island a freak of nature is to be seen in the shape of a rock called the "Sugar Loaf," but, naked and black, it springs up 80 or 100 feet more abruptly and needle-like than its name would indicate. On the lake shore is another curiosity, being a well-formed Gothic arch, of about one hundred feet elevation, springing over a chasm in the cliff; a narrow path crosses the arch, and is passed over by visitors at sufficient risk to invite the achievement.

From Mackinaw we enter Lake Michigan, and running down its beautiful western shore, our next stopping place was at the town of Milwaukie. This is one of those flourishing western towns which have sprung suddenly from the wild forest into populous cities. Fourteen years ago it was laid out as a village, and now has a population of sixteen thousand inhabitants. It is built on both sides of the Milwaukie river, which here flows parallel to the lake, and separated from it by a table-land bank. Both banks of the river rise in gradual slopes, affording fine building sites, and the elevated plain between the river and the lake affords an extensive and commanding view. Milwaukie has a clean, light, and airy appearance, from the peculiar color and beauty of the bricks used in its buildings. Though burned, they are of a soft, rich cream color, and are of close and compact structure.

Leaving Milwaukie at eight o'clock in the morning, we continued our course down Lake Michigan, close to its shore, and passing several towns prettily situated on the bank—Racine, Southport, Little Fort—early in the afternoon we reached Chicago.

Chicago has been the theatre of the wildest excitement of speculation, in which, anticipation, intoxicated by the full stream of real prosperity, has indulged visions beyond the bounds of possibility. Nevertheless, although individuals have suffered from their attempts to reap in the present the fruits of futurity, Chicago, by its rapid growth, almost fulfils the unbounded expectations of town-lot speculators.

Its prosperity arises from the fact that it is the only good harbor down in this southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and internal improvements have made it the depot of a widely extended and immensely fertile region.

The handsome street and residences along the lake shore give Chicago quite a pleasant appearance when approached from the lake, but its site is not one calculated to win admiration. A low, flat, swampy prairie, and a sluggish stream wind through the black muddy soil, have nothing picturesque to charm the eye.

The river originally opened into the lake some distance to the southward of its present mouth, winding along the beach, with a narrow sandspit separating it from the lake. Piers have been erected cutting off this turn, and carrying the stream directly out into the lake. Just where these piers commence toward the town, stand, within an enclosure, the barracks and quarters of Fort Dearborn. This little fort, on the river bank, was in 1812 the only settlement, and was surrounded by wild Indians. After the surrender of General Hull the garrison left this fort, and soon after fell in with a large body of savages. A conflict ensued, in which the whites defended themselves courageously, but finally surrendered upon condition that their lives should be spared. The condition was not observed, and a general massacre commenced. A Mrs. Heald saved her life by exclaiming to the savage who approached her with uplifted tomahawk, "You would not kill a squaw!" This was thirty-seven years ago. In 1833 a small village of ten or twelve houses and sixty or seventy inhabitants had grown up around the fort. Chicago has now a population of 20,000; the steeples of many churches overlook the wide-spreading prairie; handsome dwellings have converted the marsh into showy streets; blocks of brick houses border the avenues of business, along which bustles a busy crowd. For a mile, along the river, a continuous forest of masts indicates the extent of its commerce, and continuing further along this stream beyond the density of the city, piles of lumber from Green Bay have converted its banks into one vast lumber-yard, and in this neighborhood the puffing of various steam factories adds to the busy activity of the scene.

The enormous and splendid lake steamers daily enter and leave the river, crowded with passengers and enlivened by bands of music; and while we are looking at the moving palace with its multitudinous population, and listening to its music, we wonder at the skill and adroitness with which it is manœuvered through the narrow stream, and amid the crowd of vessels. Although fortunes have been made in Chicago by the rise in real estate, labor has also had its just reward, for among the most showy and comfortable dwellings are those owned by mechanics.

The population of Chicago is made up, not only of immigrants from all parts of our own widespread country, but from all parts of Europe—English, Irish, Dutch, Scotch, French, Swedes, Norwegians, &c. Notices, newspapers and political speeches are promulgated in the German as well as in the English language. To those who feel any apprehension from the character of the influence of these European invasions, consolation will be afforded by a visit to the public schools.

Chicago is divided by its river and its branches into three districts, and in each division a large, commodious, and handsome brick building is erected for the public schools. The foreign pupils come to these schools filthy, ragged, and squlid, speaking a babel of languages. In a short time they learn English from their native associates; and strict attention being paid to their habits and costume by their preceptors, not a long time is required to metamorphose the young foreigner into a cleanly, respectable American boy; and thus our institutions afford a physical and moral ablution to the soiled humanity of Europe.

The remainder of our glance at the lakes is out of the track of the larger boats, or indeed any boats, except at uncertain intervals.

From Chicago our destination was to wilder regions, upon whose quiet solitudes the din and bustle of commerce and speculation had not yet broken, but to which they are to reach if the far-seeing sagacity of John Jacob Astor is to be taken in evidence.

Early on a Sunday morning we were passing the "Door of Death," a passage between a Cape of Wisconsin and a neighboring island, communicating Lake Michigan with its important branch "Green Bay," and on the same afternoon we were entering the Neenah or Fox river. Nine or ten miles from the mouth of the river, the bay shore rises in a broad green slope, dotted over with comfortable looking farms and farm-houses, and giving the idea of an old and well-settled country. The entrace to the Neenah is so tortuous that although the village or port of our destination is close to us on the left hand, eight miles of a winding course are necessary to reach it. The settlement or town of Green Bay is formed of two villages, Astor and Navarino, separated from each other by a small brook; and still, quiet, inactive places they are, and by no means keeping up to what its geographical position would promise for it. A glance at the map will show that this must be the port for an important section of country, which is rapidly filling in. Mr. Astor, looking to the importance of the position, purchased lands here, the town of Astor being principally held by his estate. Navarino also is or has been chiefly in the hands of an individual, and this individual proprietorship is assigned as a reason for the want of prosperity in the place.

As long ago as 1670 the French had their settlements in this region, and the spare population around the town of Green Bay consists now of French, Indians, and half-breeds, and the philosophy of life seems to be to pass it as easily as possible, and not to agitate themselves by any of the "go-ahead" and progressive principle.—The country abounds in game, and the agreeable activity of hunting is found a sufficient alternation with the more quiet pursuits of their lives. Groups of Indians, dirty, drunken, and worthless, are seen lounging about the town or camped in its vicinity; these are the Menomonees; but the Oneidas, neatly and picturesquely dressed, visit it to sell their products and wares. These latter are said to be the best farmers of the country; and it will be one of the strangest romances of history, if it shall prove to be the fact that a Bourbon, a legitimate sovereign of France, has brought them to this civilization and to these habits. The Rev. Mr. Williams, their pastor, and to whom they are greatly indebted for their improved condition, is now said to be the lost dauphin, the son of Louis the XVI. If so, he has done more for the human family, perhaps, and led a more peaceful and quiet life, than if he had sat upon the throne of his ancestors. This, however, is not the only romance of this region of country. A town bearing the Indian name of Aztalan is situated between the Neenah and Lake Michigan, and from this locality it is surmised went forth the Aztec race to overrun Mexico, and found the empire of Montezuma.

At one point the Neenah is within a mile and a half of the Wisconsin, and this barrier being removed an immense circle of water communication is established from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence.

The Neenah needs much the aid of art to render it an available stream, being, in its present condition, much richer to the tourist in search of the picteresque than in facilities for commerce. From Lake Winnebago, thro' which the river passes, to its mouth, a distance of only thirty-nine miles, it has a fall of one hundred and sixty feet, and in this course tumbles over seven different rapids.

1. Winnebago Rapids,
2. Grand Chute,
3. Little Chute,
4. Grand Kakalin,
5. Rapides des Croches,
6. Little Kakalin,
7. Rapides des Perro.

The Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians are settled on Lake Winnebago, and have relinquished their Indian habits and government for an agricultural life and the privileges of citizens of the United States, and are represented in the legislature by one of their own number. The Brothertowns, it is said, have entirely lost their language.

Having understood that the scenery and rapids of Grand Kakalin, distant twenty miles, were well worth a visit, I procured a horse, and early on a foggy morning started on the journey. The fog soon rolled away and uncovered a bright and beautiful day. My road was an obscure bridle-path or trail on the left bank of the river, winding sometimes along the river-beach, then through the forest, up and down ravines, across narrow but deep sloughs. In places the path was so overgrown with bushes as to require great care in keeping it, and several times I, for a short time, lost my way. With the exception of one or two farms at the beginning and end of my journey, I passed only here and there the solitary cabin of a French settler, or the crumbling chimney and tumbling logs of the cabin of some squatter who had disappeared before the first approaches of settlement and civilization. Once, when out of my path, I came upon an Indian wigwam on the edge of a brook in a small valley. Smoke was ascending through the pinnacle of the conical dwelling, but none of its inhabitants were present.—The last five miles of my road were through a clean open forest on the summit of a lofty ridge. From this ridge the road descended to a smooth, green plain were the fields, houses, and barns of two large farms, both of the proprietors being wealthy and gentlemanly half-breeds. This was "Grand Kakalin," pronounced Kokelow, and meaning the stopping-place of the pickerel.—This locality merited all that had been said of its beauty. The river, at this point very broad, went dashing and foaming in a roaring torrent over an inclined plane of flat limestone rocks. Several beautiful wooded islands, the largest of them containing twenty-seven acres, divided the river into many rushing streams, which again united into one broad current before dashing down the greatest inclination of its rocky bed. The opposite shore rose in a fine slope, covered with forest-trees standing open and distinct, like those of a park, without any undergrowth littering the greensward from which they sprung. From the top of the bank the river is seen for a mile carving among the hills before it reaches the break of the islands and rapids, and again it is seen to the same extent after it has returned to its placidity below.

From the proprietor of one of the fine farms on the plain, I received in a gentlemanly and hospitable manner the entertainment which my long and unaccustomed ride rendered very desirable, and about the middle of the afternoon started on my return to Green Bay, which I reached at nine o'clock.

We have now glanced around the lakes in a running tour, following in the main the general line of travel, but, of course, our rapid movements have left much of interest unobserved and unnoticed.

Policy for Young Ladies.

It is said there is policy in taking advantage of circumstances, and turning them to the accomplishment of those objects one wishes to secure. Policy is, therefore, necessary for those young ladies who wish to secure good husbands. But the policy which most of them pursue is exceedingly erroneous—they seem to think that it is degrading to them to be seen in any ordinary dress about their household affairs. But this is the very condition which every young man, who is worth securing, would prefer to find them if he were seeking a wife. A foolish, simpering fop, who is more indebted to his tailor and barber, for importance, than to his brains, may wish to find young ladies dressed in silk and shut up in the parlor, like dolls in a show case. But a sensible man wants a wife that knows something and can make herself useful. A judicious writer advises all young men to seek their companions for life from the class who are willing to be found in the kitchen, without making apologies for it. This is sage advice, and if young ladies were aware that those young men who are worth their seeking generally act upon it, and had rather find them at the washtub than weeping over the "last new novel;" they would not run away from their work and hide when a young man is approaching the house, as they often do. They would let him know they are worth more than mere play things—that they are not butterflies, very pretty to look upon, but if handled, perish with the touch. Nothing recommends a young lady like industry. To understand labor and to perform it well, is one of the finest qualifications. Ladies should never be ashmed of being caught at work.—*Olive Branch.*

Church Bells.

There is something beautiful in the church bell.—Beautiful and hopeful! They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there is a sound in them that should scare pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts, from the heart of man—that should make him look on the world with kind forgiving eyes: that should make the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the sound of the church bells, if we had only the ears to understand it.—There is a preacher in every belfry, that cries, "Poor weary, struggling, fighting creatures, poor human things! take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week day craft, your heart burnings! And you, ye human vessels, gilt and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye for all gilding, all your colors, ye are same Adam's earth with the beggar at your gates. Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble: learn that, however daubed and stained, and stuck about with jewels, you are but grave clay! come Dives, come, and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eye of Heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining Lazarus! And ye, poor creatures, livid and faint—stained and crushed by the pride and hardness of the world—come, come, cries the bell, with the voice of an angel—come and learn what is laid up for ye. And learning, take heart, and walk amongst the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, calmly as Daniel walked among the lions.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

Heavy Hearts and Light Hearts.

What's the use of it? Trouble, trouble, trouble—what a world of it we have! "Man is born to trouble," and "all in vanity and vexation of spirit"—thus and thus it is written. There are the troubles of infancy, of youth, of manhood, of old age! The troubles of poverty, and the troubles of riches! The trouble of living, and the trouble of dying! Who has not his troubles?—who claims exemption from, who sees the end of them? And yet, after all, *what's the use of it?* This fretting and repining—this sorrowing and sighing—this moping and mourning—making misery more miserable—in the name of common sense, I say, *what's the use of it?* Does it soothe pain, soften affliction, or ward off misfortune?—Will it call back deceased friends, or prevent others from dying? or deliver us from poverty, or make us healthy, or meliorate in one particular our condition? Then do say, for the very sake of sadness, *what's the use of it?*

Suppose the times are tight and pinching; that trade is dull; that you have not money enough to live as well as you wish, and are obliged to labor harder, even for the little you obtain, than is agreeable; do you grieve about it? do you abandon hope, and wish yourself dead? Pshaw! *what's the use of it?* You get along, you will always get along, if you are industrious and frugal; and the most fortunate do no more. Besides, a light heart will not break your fortune, nor a heavy one make it.

Is it you misfortune to have one of those pests of society, a slanderous neighbor, who speaks ill of you, and delights to do you every secret, back handed injury he can; who never fails secretly to traduce your character, misrepresent your conduct and motives, and even tries to excite prejudice against you? And does this discompose and trouble you? *What's the use of it?* Keep the windward of the fellow—let your actions give the lie to his accusations, and you need not employ words for the purpose. Wait the issue, and you will see the maxim verified in his case, that he who "spitteth against the wind spitteth in his own face." And here, too, it may be remembered that a heavy heart is no answer to an accusation, though it may be a false one, and that a light heart is not the heart that pleads guilty before men; you had better, therefore, have the last than the first, on all accounts.

Are men dishonest? Will a long face and a sad heart reform them? Are you sometimes deceived, wronged, cheated? Will being discouraged mend the matter, or melancholy make you sharper in your future dealings? Not a whit. Losses are lossons; all men buy their experience at the same market, though all may not pay the same price for the commodity. The only way is to make much of what comes dear; and you can do this with a light heart better than with a heavy one. A heavy heart—*what's the use of it?* Will it make your fortune? No; it will mar it. That's the use of it.

NOVEAL TEAMS.—In the neighborhood of Iglau, and, in fact, through the whole of Bohemia, we saw some of the strangest teams that could well be imagined. I thought the Frankfort milkwomen, with their donkeys and horse-like carts, were comical objects, enough: but they bear no comparison with these Bohemain turn-outs. Dogs—for economy's sake, perhaps—generally supply the place of oxen or horses, and it is no uncommon thing to see three large mastiffs abreast, harnessed to a country cart. A donkey and a cow together, are sometimes met with; and one man, going to the festival at Iglau, had his wife and children in a little wagon, drawn by a dog and donkey. These two, however, did not work well together; the dog would bite his lazy companion and the man's time was constantly employed in whipping the donkey away from the side of the road. Once I saw a wagon drawn by a dog, with a woman pushing behind, while a man, doubtless her lord and master, sat comfortably within, smoking his pipe with the greatest complacency! The very climax of all, was a woman and a dog harnessed together, taking a load of country produce to market! I hope, for the honor of the country, it was not emblematic of woman's condition there. But as we saw hundreds of them breaking stone along the road, and occupied at other, laborious and not less menial labor, there is too much reason to fear that it is so.—*Bayard Taylor's "Views A-foot."*

NEVER MURMUR.—The Boston Transcript tells a story of a poor man who stepped into the second class cars of the train going into Boston on Saturday, and who was rejected by the conductor because he had not a quarter of a dollar to pay his fare, and was left to pursue his way on foot. As he trudged along he revolved harsh thoughts in his mind at what seemed the disfavor of Providence and the cruelty and injustice of his fellow-men, until on turning an angle in the track, he saw the cars at a stand still, and hurrying to the spot he, beheld the car from which he had been thrust, dashed to pieces, and the mutilated and disfigured bodies of his fellow-passengers scattered on the ground. The poor man's heart ceased its murmuring, and he could have taken the conductor's hand and blessed him as the instrument of Providence in saving him from a frightful death. He left the scene "a wiser and better man."

FEMALE COURTSHIP IN ROME.—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty and virtue impose upon the sex in northern Europe. A Roman lady who takes a liking to a foreigner, does not cast her eyes down when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure; nay, she gazes at him alone whenever she meets him in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man. "Tell that gentleman I like him." If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment, and asks. "Are you fond of me?" she replies with the utmost frankness, "Yes, my dear." The happy medium between American and Roman courtship appears to us the best. We hate excessive coyness, but do not like too much familiarity.

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS AT HOME.—"My dear boy," said a kind-hearted country school mistress to an unusually promising scholar, whose quarter was about up—"My dear boy, does your father design that you should thread the intricate and thorny path of the professions, the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revel amid the flowery field of literature?" "No, marm," replied the juvenile prodigy, "dad says he's going to set me to work in the tatar patch."

A HORSE FLY.—An English paper tells the following ludicrous story: Two gentleman, angling in the Thames at Newburn, lately, could not agree upon the appearence of one of their baits, the horse-fly, and they agreed to refer the question to a rustic, whom they saw ploughing at a little distance, and accosted him thus: "Boy, did you ever see a horse-fly?" "Whoy," said the fellow, with some astonishment, "nos, dr'at it I never seed a horse *fly* but I once seed a cow fall down a precipice."

FEMALE MODESTY.—Modesty in a young female is the flower of a tender shrub, which is the promise of an excellent fruit. To destroy it, is to destroy the germ of a thousand virtues, to destroy the hope of society, to commit an outrage against nature. The air of the world is a burning breath that every day blasts this precious flower.

VICTUALS AND CLOTHS.—Some one looking at a rich man said, "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty, to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night ever since, for his victuals and cloths."

☞ "Do you understand me?" thundered out one of our country pedagogues to an urchin, at whose head he threw an inkstand. "I've got an ink ling of what you mean," said the boy.

Foreign News by the Canada.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

British mail steamer Canada, Captain William Harrison, arrived at her wharf in Boston at 7 o'clock P. M., July 4, having left Liverpool June 23, and made the passage in eleven days.

There had been little change in the state of business affairs during the week in England. The produce markets were moderately supplied, but there was not such an extensive demand; holders were firm and insisted upon full rates. Cotton continued in a healthy state, and full prices were paid; indeed, during the last few days an advance of one-eighth of a penny per lb. had been obtained on some sorts. The corn markets were firm, and more business doing.

The time of parliament since last advices has been chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Canadian question, and the colonization of New Zealand.

In the lords on the 19th Lord Brougham moved resolutions condemnatory of the bill compensating the Canadian rebels. Lyndhurst, Campbell, Stanley and others spoke on the question, and the resolves were rejected, 99 for, 96 against.

The declaratory bill relating to O'Brien has passed both branches of parliament.

In the commons, on the night of June 22, Lord Palmerston replied to Mr. Roebuck that the government had witnessed with deep regret the bombardment of Rome by the French: England had from the outset deprecated armed interference with the Roman states.

IRELAND.—The weather has set in gloriously throughout all Ireland, and within these few days the reports of injury done to the potato plant have been hushed, and the damaged specimens, which have been hitherto so industriously paraded in public, appear to have been produced by local and accidental causes. All the accounts of the prospects of the harvest represent the growing crop as in a most flourishing condition, and a general course of low prices for agricultural produce is anticipated.—The foundation stone of a new Orange hall has been laid at Newry.

The queen has subscribed £500 for the relief of the Irish, and her example has been followed by others to the amount of £3000.

Messrs O'Doherty and Martin had been removed to Spike Island for transportion.

ITALY.—Up to this hour (June 23) we have no official account of the taking of Rome; and it would appear by the Italian papers received this day, that although Garribaldi's corps had suffered dreadfully in its sorties, it had succeeded in deranging the operations of General Oudinot so much that he could not make a general attack before the 16th or 17th. It is to be hoped that this really was the case, for on the 16th or 17th, the news of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th in Paris would reach Rome, and then probably the triumvirs, seeing that there was no longer a chance of their obtaining any aid from France, would be disposed to capitulate, and thus prevent an useless effusion of blood. It is generally thought that the telegraph will to-morrow, if not this evening, bring news of the capitulation of Rome.

The Patrie, of Wednesday night, states that a telegraphic despatch has been received by the government, confirming the news of the defeat of Garibaldi when he made the sortie on the 14th.

VENICE.—The Risorgimento, of Turin, of the 15th, quotes letters from Venice of the 6th, stating that the siege and blockade are carried on unremittingly, and that Brondolo, Chioggia, and Cavarzere are daily bombarded. Minister Buck had opened negotiations with the city, but to no effect. His offers were—a general amnesty, the recognition of the public debt of Venice, the institution of the civic guard, a civil and not military government, the reintegration into the several offices of all those persons who held public functions before the 22d of March, 1848, all the employes to be Italian, to the exclusion of Germans, the amount of a year of praedial tax to be waived by the Austrian government. In return for these conditions the Austrians were to occupy the town and forts. The Venitians have refused, fearing, with reason, that the Austrians, once in possession, would keep none of those articles.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.—Hamburgh papers to the 15th, contain no news of importance. Not even a skirmish appears to have happened between the belligerent parties at Fredericia, Alsen, or Aarhuus; and reports given by a Danish paper of the appearance of some Russian ships of war on the coast of Fuhnen seem to have been unfounded.

It is stated in Berlin that peace with Denmark has been definitively concluded. The question of the succession is provisionally kept in abeyance, and the independence of Schleswig is recognised so far that the King of Denmark appoints from this duchy three governors, whom he shall select from among the six candidates proposed by the national representatives of Schleswig.

GERMANY.—The archduke John has entreated the government of Wurtemberg to put a stop to the proceedings of several persons, styling themselves the national assembly and provisional regency of Germany, and to remove the said persons from the territories of Wurtemberg. Obedient to the regent's request, the king of Wurtemberg's government has requested the regency to quit the kingdom. It appears that the regency and the national assembly decline to accept this advice, and it will be found necessary to remove them by force.

On the other hand, the German national assembly resolved, on the 16th that the archduke John is guilty of illegal usurpation in continuing to exercise the functions conferred on him on the 12th July, 1848, but revoked on the 6th June last. It also resolved that neither the governments nor citizens are bound or warranted to pay him obedience, and that the regency ought to oppose, by all means in its power, his usurpation. The assembly afterwards adopted a bill authorising a general arming of the people, and it referred to a committee on finance a demand by the regency for a credit of 5,000,000 florins for the months of June and July.

The Prussian army on the other side of the Rhine has occupied one-half of the Bavarian palatinate already, without meeting with any resistance.

On the night of the 12th inst., while the prince of Prussia was passing through Ingelheim, on his way to take command of the Prussian troops, shots were fired from behind the hedges of a vineyard, and the postilion of the carriage which followed the prince's was severely wounded. The man that fired the shot that woundad the postilion has since been apprehended.

The Prussians and Hessians who attempted to invade the Baden republic have been defeated by the troops of the provisional government.

PRUSSIA.—Accounts from Berlin of the 18th state that the preliminary inquiries into the charges against the political prisoners had been concluded. The Courier de Berlin, a journal published in French, had been suspended by order of the president of police. The regency of Stuttgard had sent a despatch to General Prittwitz, the commander of the forces in Schleswig, ordering him in future to receive no instructions from any authority but them. By the accounts from the Pfalz, the Prussian troops had advanced to Kaiserslautern, where they had fixed their headquarters. The provisional government had fled.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—By the Vienna papers of the 13th we do not learn that any action of importance had occurred between the belligerent armies in the north of Hungary. In the south it appears that two actions have happened, and have both terminated to the advantage of the imperialists. The Hungarian general, Perczel, from the fortress of Petowardein, made an attack on some Austrian entrenchments, but was ultimately repulsed, and driven with loss into Peterwardein, though the Austrians admit that their own troops suffered severely.—The other battle was fought by the Ban Jellachich, and is asserted to have been a brilliant victory; but the Austrian accounts are evidently not trustworthy, at least as regards their own losses.

The advices of the 16th from Vienna make mention of a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and to have left on the field the number of 23,000 killed. This battle took place on the 13th, 14th and 15th, in the large plain between Raab and Weiselburs. It lasted 64 hours. The loss of the Magyars is stated at 8000. The Austrians were commanded by Haynau, the Russians by Rudiger, and the Hungarians by Georgey. Although the news of this battle has been received in private letters, singularly enough no paper alludes to it. The Lloyd, of Vienna, contains not the most distant allusion to it.

Another affair, which must not be confounded with the above, is mentioned in letters from Presburg having received at Cracow.

The following passage is of great importance to the present state of the Hungarian question. The English government does not now endeavor to disguise the fact that this war against Hungary is a conquest, and not simply an expedition to put down a rebellion. It protests that it will by no means treat Hungary as a conquered crown land, but as a province, which, by the resolution of the 14th April, forfeited all historical rights, and lost all claims to greater privileges than those possessed by all the other Austrian provinces.

Kossuth sent a special messenger, informing the Austrians and Russians that for every Hungarian hung, an Austrian General shall share the same fate.

POLAND.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 16th inst. states that it is informed that the greater part of the Russian guards suddenly halted on the 10th on their march to the south; and it is even said that a party of the guards, who had reached the environs of Kowno, had returned by forced marches to St. Petersburg. The Poles assert that the cause of this countermarch is, that a conspiracy had been discovered at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Letters from the south of Russia state that a severe famine is prevailing there, and that many of the inhabitants are dying of starvation and scurvy. The Emperor has been obliged to forgo his late conscription of soldiers from this part of the kingdom.

FRANCE.—This country has again subsided into apparent tranquility. We in our last number announced the general overthrow of the attempts of the red republicans to bring about a revolution in Paris, and the same success had attended the government in Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Rheims, and other towns; but at Lyons the suppression of the insurrection has been attended with a vast effusion of blood on both sides. The effective steps taken by Gen. Changarnier in the capital disconcerted and crushed machinations of the chief plotters on the 13th instant. Ledru Rollin and his confederates were surprised at the Conservatoire des Arts, where they met to carry out their conspiracy, and the great leader has fled, and up to this moment has escaped capture. It is undoubtedly proved by the documents discovered, that the conspirators meditated a complete revolution, and the establishment of the democratic and social republic. The president, his ministers, and the majority of the legislative assembly, were to be placed *hors la loi*, and a list of proscriptions was prepared. War was to be declared against Russia and Austria; the Bank of France was to be suppressed; and general plunder and confiscations were to be the order of the day. Serjeant Boichot was to be minister of war, and Serjeant Rattier commander-in-chief, &c.; in short all the revolutionary party were to be raised to the surface. The whole of these schemes are demolished, and the principal conspirators, with the exception of Ledru Rollin and Boichot, are in custody, and will be immediately brought to trial, under the authorisation of the assembly. A state of siege has been declared; all the revolutionary journals have been rigorously suppressed; the clubs and all political meetings are interdicted by a law of the assembly for the space of one year; and the government seems resolved to exercise sufficient energy to suppress any future attempt to disturb the public peace.

The red republican party in the chamber, deprived of Ledru Rollin, seems struck with consternation, as not one of them is safe, but what some *piece de conviction* may implicate him; accordingly the tone of daring and defiance of the mountain is very much abated in the chamber. At Lyons, consequence of the forged news being circulated that Ledrue Rollin was made dictator in Paris, that a convention had been formed, and that Louis Bonaparte and his government overthrown, the Lionese collected at the *Croix Rousse*, and attacted the military in Lyons. The mob expected the troops to join them, in which they were wofully mistaken: but the rebels, having assembled at five o'clock on the morning of the 15th, took some of the military points at eight o'clock, and the general battle commenced at ten. From that hour until sunset the musketry and cannon never ceased their terrible noise and execution, and the loss of life on both sides was very serious.

SYMPTOMS OF DISCNION.—The *New Orleans La Patria* publishes rather a curious document in the shape of a declaration of Independence by the people of the Northern States of the Sierra Madre. It appears in a Matamoris paper of the 18th, entitled *El Bien Publico*, the editor of which translates it from the English, and says that he has good reasons for believing that it was printed on the other side of the river. This manifesto opens in the very words of our own Declaration of Independance, and then proceeds to recite the grievances which the people of the Northern states of Mexico have suffered from the government—These are: 1st. Constant political changes and renewed oppression; 2d. Onerous taxation; 3d. The tyrany of the army; 4th. The insecurity of religion; 5th, The denial to the people of the right of possession over their vast territories; 6th. The want of public education; 7th. The neglect of the older and more respectable members of the States; 8th. The extravigance of the rulers in the midst of the poverty of the people; 9th. The state of servitude throughout Mexico, which is declared worse than slavery.

For these reasons, the people of the Northern States of Sierra Madre of Mexico, declare themselves free and independant, and to corroberate this declaration, mutually pledge to each other their lives, fortunate, and sacred honor. The manifesto concludes with the ominous phrase: "Our scabbards are thrown away. Death to tyrants." It has no signature.

We suppose this is the initative in the project of establishing the Republic of the Sierra Madre.—In the interim, the Mexican authorities seem alarmed. At Matamoris they have arrested Dr. Millet and his servant, on suspicion of being accomplices in this scheme of independance.

DEATH IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Organ of the 26th ultimo, says;—"A few weeks since in St. Louis, the occasional sight of a hearse heading the slow procession of a funeral train, would arrest the sympathies of the passer by, and would perchance impart a wholesome admonition of a certainty to come. But day by day we have grown familiar with the sight—the burial of the dead has become a common and expected thing—the hearse no longer moves with a lingering pace nor drags its lengthened line of mourners to the tomb. No. Death true to the progressive spirit of the age—strikes with electric power—and has agents to act with electric speed; there is no time for mourning now. The death of the late President of our Republic is announced by the daily press, and there is not time to turn the column rules in wonted token of respect. A funeral train is now a cavalcade of briskly trotting horses, hurrying to the grave a few half empty vehicles—often a single coach—sometimes it is a hearse following of hearse—but yesterday the ears of our citizens were pierced with a thrill of horror by cries proceeding from a worse than lonely hearse—*a hearse in which the widow was seated frantic and alone, beside the body of her deceased husband!* The rapid wheels soon bore to distance, but her screams still echoed to the ear. Hurry—hurry—hurry—the worm is impatient for food, and graves are gaping to welcome the dead—the horses trot with the loaded hearse—and return in a gallop to glut it again! Ere the breath leaves the body, the shroud must be made, the coffin prepared—and the heart MAY STILL THROB when the *body is buried!*"

NEW USES OF GRANITE.—Those who have taunted New England with producing nothing but granite may change their tune. A Mr. McDonald, in Scotland, has discovered a method of calcining granite to a fine clay of extraordinary strength for pottery, especially for making water-pipes, some of which are as large as 18 inches bore. And a discovery has been made in Ireland that the granite on an extent of 70 miles in Wexford contains so large a proportion of potash that the alkali can be extracted by a chemical process, so as to become an article of commerce. It is estimated that there are 2,000 tons of potash, the produce of America, consumed annually in England and Scotland, the present cost of which is £40 per ton; and that, by working the granite of Dalkey, which extends inland to Sandyford, the same quantity could be extracted by means of $10,000, and sold at £30 per ton, yielding a revenue of £40,000, to remunerate the capitalists and diffuse the blessings of employment among the people, and not only render its impossible for the Americans to compete with the Irish, but really push an Irish trade in potash into the American continent.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

"OLD WHITEY."—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that "Old Whitey" was received with great honors at Cincinnati by the Original Taylor Men. They were mostly office-seekers, and when they proposed to dine with the honest old war-horse, he flung up his nose and said, *aright!*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—ITS CANDIDATE AND RESOLUTIONS.

We had only room last week, and that after our paper went to press, to announce that the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Pittsburgh on the 4th, resulted in the nomination of JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq., of Lycoming, for Canal Commissioner. We said in that brief announcement that a *better selection could not have been made!* We repeat it. Mr. Gamble is as well qualified for the duties of Canal Commissioner as any man in the state. Aside from an intimate knowledge of our public works generally, he comes up to the true Jeffersonian standard—he is a good Democrat, and both honest and capable. That he will be elected by a triumphant majority over whoever the whigs may put on the course against him, there can be no doubt. Mr. Power, the present whig member of the board, who he is destined to supercede, plainly sees this, and has, in consequence, wisely declined a re-nomination from his party. He sees, and the whigs see, the hand-writing on the wall. The Taylor "swindle" has exploded, and the Democracy of the Keystone, purified by adversity, and united by the shameful proscription of a national Administration that came in pledged to proscribe no man for opinion sake, are determined to take the first step this fall to redeem their ancient commonwealth from the thraldom of whig misrule! Besides, it is meet that men who appoint the Penroses and Fitz Warrens of whigery to offices of trust, should receive a rebuke at the hands of a state that contributed so much to their own elevation, as Pennsylvania: This the election of such a man as JOHN A. GAMBLE will accomplish—and thus, the Keystone Democracy, are determined to do. The entire proceedings of the convention show that, although there were other gentlemen, who are good and true Democrats, named for the same station, and supported with warmth and ability, *union and harmony* prevailed throughout, and when the nomination was announced, a unanimous determination expressed to give it a cordial support. Such feelings in the convention will be responded too by the masses, and Pennsylvania *will be redeemed!*

The resolutions of the Convention meet our entire approbation, and will, we are confident, receive the hearty endorsement of the whole party. The Pittsburgh *Post* well remarks that "they present a platform upon which every true and honest Democrat can rally. There is not a squinting towards Conservatism about them. They are radical and right in sentiment, keeping pace with the progressive spirit of the age in which we live." The first, alluding to the *great* struggle now going on between Republicanism and Monarchy in the old world, is a happily expressed utterance of the pulse of the whole party, unconfined by state limits or restricted by imaginary lines. It is the heartfelt prayer of every Democrat, whether among the mountains of Pennsylvania or on the tented field of Hungary or in the imporial city of Rome.

The resolutions relative to Banks, shinplasters, and other similar inventions of modern whigery to deprive honest toil of its just reward, and thus concentrate in the hands of a *few*, the property and wealth which should be diversified among the *many*, are practically and theoretically democratic, and cannot fail to meet the approbation of all who believe that laws ought to be framed for the benefit of *all* instead of the selfish and grasping few. They are the sentiments of the masses under whatever name they may array themselves politically, and the day is not far distant when shinplasters and Banks will be things that have been, but are not; and the people will wonder that they ever tolerated them, much less deemed them either necessary or convenient.

It is scarcely necessary for us to endorse the resolution relative to the Ten Hour law. A laborer ourself—brought up to depend upon our own hands for support—all our sympathies are now, and ever have been, with those who are the real bone and sinew of the country—the working men! With the poet we think that

> Myriads of men were melted into brass
> For Rhodes' Colossus—millions crushed to clay,
> That Thebes might dazzle thro' her short lived day!

And we are forced to believe by the conduct of certain modern politicians that there are those among us now who would melt their fellow-men—fashioned like themselves in God's own image—into brass, or "crush them into clay" that *they* might "dazzle thro' their short-lived day" in luxury and ease! Besides, our Democracy teaches us that, although a man may be born in a hovel, he is none the less a man, and should not be forced to become a living machine in the hands of manufacturers, without time for recreation, amusement, or mental culture! The perpetuity of our free institutions, which depend upon the intelligence of the people, forbid such an idea

The election of Judges by the people, as well as all other public servants, is another measure on which the Democracy, in these resolutions, takes a bold, manly and decisive stand. This proves to us that political reform is not behind the age in the Keystone state. We go for the election of Judges by the people, and are gratified to know that the measure is every where and among all classes gaining popularity. We well recollect, although not a voter at the time, that when our present constitution was submitted to the people, there were those among us—then and now leaders of the whig party—who opposed it, because Justices, Prothonotors, &c., were made elective officers—because the people, from whom all power is derived, were allowed to chose certain of their own servants; and although it does not speak well for their honesty in claiming, or allowing their party organ to claim for them, exclusive friendship for such reforms, it *does* speak well for the progressive spirit of the age that they are now found arrayed on the side of this measure. It demonstrates too the fact that, however much man may surround himself with prejudice, or bind down with party ties that innate sense of justice and right which God has implanted in the breast of all of His creatures, truth will sooner or later find a lodgement there, and sever all such arbitrary and slavish bands.

While we do now, and have always, deemed the agitation of the slavery question impolitic and unnecessary—calculated to mar alike the harmony and good feeling which ought to exist between the North and the South, as well as prove injurious to the slave himself—we see nothing in the resolution relative to the further extension of slavery that we cannot heartily approve. The democracy in the last canvass did not contend for a further extension of slavery—they did not wish or ever expect to see California and New Mexico become slave states—but as they were already free, they claimed that so they must remain, and that any action Congress might take would only lead to useless agitation without producing any beneficial result. That such was the *wise* policy there can be no doubt—but demagogues, fanatics, and disappointed aspirants, each found in it material to subserve their own ends, and consequently we were defeated, and Gen. Taylor, the owner of three hundred human beings, became the Chief Magistrate of the nation. If there is any satisfaction in contemplating *such* a consummation of their efforts, let them look upon it—view it in every light—and then tell us if "Taylorism pays expenses." If it has not, here is a platform we can all unite upon. With this resolution we are willing to stand or fall.

The resolution expressing the disapprobation of the convention of the barbarous practice of flogging in the Navy, cannot but elicit the approbation of every reformer and philanthropist in the country. Such a law, so degrading to our national character, should no longer disgrace our Statute Books. We are aware that its advocates—for it has advocates—base their objection to its repeal on grounds of expediency. Every barbarity, sanctioned by law, has been defended upon the same grounds. Expediency imprisoned debtors—Expediency flogged prisoners in jail—expediency put manacles on the lunatic—but expediency is fast giving away to a more humane and philanthropic spirit.

Of the Tariff resolution it is needless for us to speak. We stand now where we have stood ever since the subject first claimed our attention—totally opposed to every species of Tariff which aims to foster one interest at the expense of all others. This resolution, then, meets our views, and places the Democracy of the Keystone side by side with the Democracy of the Union.

"A COMEDY OF ERRORS."—We do not often take notice of the blunders of our quiet old friend of the *Chronicle*, but in his last number he plays such "a comedy of errors" in noticing the Democratic convention at Pittsburgh, that we can do no less than set him right. He sets out by making E. B. Black, of Northampton, President of the Convention. Col. S. W. Black, of Allegheny was called to the chair temporarily, but Judge PETTIT, of Philadelphia, was the permanent President. He says again, there were "one hundred and five delegates present," and "on the first ballot, John A. Gamble had 52; G. F. Mason, 24; Asa Dimmick, 17; Bowman, 10;" making 103, and the "balance (2) scattered among six other gentlemen." Perhaps this would be more intelligible, if the Editor would inform the public how this balance of *two* was "scattered among *six* other gentlemen." There were 117 delegates present, which leaves a balance of 15 to be "scattered among" not exactly "six other gentlemen," but seven. He then says the "convention adjourned till the next day, when after several ballotings, John A. Gamble, of Lycoming county, was nominated by a vote of 70 to 49." It is true the convention did adjourn till the next day, but instead of there being "several ballotings" there was only *one*, and instead of Mr. Gamble being "nominated by a vote of 70 to 49," he was nominated by a vote of 71 to 46. Certainly, a file of the Chronicle would be valuable for future reference.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the *Crawford Democrat* that a man named JAMES SEARS, of Meadville, formerly a resident of Columbus, Warren County, committed suicide in that place on Saturday morning last. The deceased left his bed at an early hour and proceeded to the stable on his premises, where he was found soon after, lifeless, in a *pool of blood*. He had inflicted a horrible wound, nearly severing his head from the body. He was an exemplary citizen, and has left a wife and several grown-up children to lament his rash act. It is said that his health had not been good lately and that he had evinced symptoms of aberration of mind that caused his family much anxiety.

WHIG CANDIDATE DECLINED.—A few days since the Michigan Whigs—all there is of them, a corporals guard or so—nominated a Mr. John Owen, of Detroit, a respectable merchant, as their candidate for Governor.—Upon receiving the intelligence, he promptly declined the proffered honor of certain defeat. The probability now is that no whig candidate will venture against the Democracy of that State.

☞ In view of the probability of a Democratic majority in the next Congress, Greeley, of the *Tribune*, was certainly justified in grumbling at the appointment of Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, to a foreign mission. For instance, the Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel, in remarking upon the coming election in that district, to fill a vacancy occasioned by his resignation, says:—"We shall elect the man we nominate as surely as an election day shall come, and we shall send to Congress an *old* fashioned democrat, and a *new* fashioned democrat, and a *free* democrat, and a democrat all over, and nothing else."

CANAL BANK, ALBANY.—The Receiver of this Bank has given notice that he will pay at his office in that city, on and after the 16th of July instant, a final dividend of forty cents on the dollar on the circulating notes or bills of said Bank. This, with the dividend previously declared, pays the full value of all the notes or bills issued by said Bank.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—We do not often notice matters like the following, when they transpire out of our immediate neighborhood, but Gen. CLOVER, of Clarion, is so well deserving of the compliment paid him by this election, that we are glad of the opportunity to pay *him our respects on his elevation*:

ELECTION OF MAJOR GENERAL.—At an election held on Monday last, in this borough, by the Commissioned officers of Clarion county Brigade, 13th Division of uniformed militia, composed of the counties of Clarion, Elk, Forest and M'Kean, Seth Clover received the *unanimous* vote without distinction of political party, for Major General. He is therefore elected as there is not sufficient force in the other counties of this division to overcome this vote.

This is a merited compliment paid to the military spirit of Gen. Clover, whose untiring zeal and liberality for the advancement of the volunteers have rendered him deservedly popular with the officers as well as soldiers. —*Clarion Democrat.*

LAYING IT ON THICK.—The "*Boston Olive Branch*," in speaking of a railroad company, says: "The devil will have his due; and if he don't get the managers of the Eastern Railroad, the prison-house of the damned will be without a tenant. They are the tallest kind of sinners." The Editor of the Olive Branch is a *Reverend*, and of course "speaks by the card."

☞ A resolve restoring Thomas W. Dorr to his civil and political rights, passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives lately, by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-eight. It was laid on the table in the Senate. Shame on the Senate!

☞ Women who have curious eyebrows will in all likelihood have eyelashes under them—and will be beloved, if any one takes a liking to them. An exchange papers says this, and we think it very probable.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.—Ships Raritan and Harkaway, arrived at New Orleans, on the 26th ult., from Liverpool, with $19,055 in sovereigns. They were sent to the Mint, and recoinined to quarter eagles.

☞ An Editorial conference held at Lewistown on the 8th ult., recommended an editorial State Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 8th November next, to be composed of the press of the interior of the State alone.

CHOLERA REPORTS.—*St. Louis July*, 10.—Nine cemeteries report 118 interments on Saturday of which 83 were Cholera. On Sunday nine Cemetries report 105, of which 78 were cholera. The partial daily report for the week ending Sunday show 884 interments, of which 678 were from Cholera. The disease is thought to be on the increase.

CINCINNATI, *July* 10.—The Cholera interments to-day were 81, other diseases 46.

NEW YORK, *July* 11—2½ P. M.—85 cases of cholera 30 deaths since yesterday.

The entire number of interments for the week ending Sunday, was 678 of cholera, and 106 of other diseases.

PHILADELPAIA, *July*, 11.—There has been 83 cases, and 37 deaths from Cholera in this city, since yesterday.

BUFFALO, *July* 11,—11 A. M.—There have been reported to the Board, during the last 24 hours, forty-five cases of cholera, and ten deaths.

A RECOMMENDATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people whose reliance has ever been in His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended, that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled at the Athenæum in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, July 4th, at 10 o'clock.

MURRAY WHALLON, Esq. of Erie, moved that the Convention come to order by appointing Maj. MCCAUSLIN, of Green, temporary Chairman.

Col. BLACK moved to place in opposition the name of WM. BEATTY, of Butler. Before the question was taken, Col. Black's name was mentioned, and he was called, to the chair temporarily, by acclamation.

On taking the Chair Col. Black thanked the Convention for the unlooked for honor they had conferred upon him, and would endeavor to the best of his ability to deal justly by all the members. If he went wrong it would be entirely for want of proper drilling, as he had lived so long in a district of country where Jeffersonian principles were almost entirely unknown.

After the list of delegates had been called over some difficulty occurred in regard to contested seats, but after considerable debate, and the admission of some of the contestants, the subject was postponed; and on motion, the chair appointed a delegate from each Senatorial district to report offices for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned.

The convention assembled at three o'clock, when on motion, the "Report of the Committee on organization" was postponed—and the unfinished business of the morning—the contested seats taken up.

After the rejection and admission of several delegates as substitutes, in accordance with the rules previously adopted, the report of the committee to report offices for the permanent organization of the Convention, was received.

Mr. Gillis, Chairman of that Committee, said after six ballots for Chairman, they were unable to make a choice—and left it for the choice of the Convention.

On motion the Convention proceeded to elect a permanent Chairman, which resulted as follows:

E. F. Bleck, of Northampton,	55
T. M. Pettit, Philadelphia,	60

Judge Pettit was declared the permanent President of the Convention.

Among the list of Vice Presidents we notice the name of James C. Marshall, Esq., and among the Secretaries, that of Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Rich, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Col. Black, for the very able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the business of the convention.

Col. Black said that he would like to thank the Convention for the compliment they had paid, but that his heart was too full, he could not speak his thanks.

Mr. Hageman, of Berks, moved that a committee to consist of 15 be appointed by the chairman, for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The *motion was agreed to.*

The Chairman announced the names of the following gentlemen, as comprising the committee to report Resolution's expressing the sense of the Convention.

Hageman, of Berks; Bleck, Northampton: Reed, Philadelphia; Holbrook, Lancaster; Burke, Allegheny; Gillis, Elk; Rodermeal, Union; Whallon, Erie; Mercur, Bradford; Mitchell, Mifflin; McCauslin, Fayette; Moorhead, Washington; Beatty, Butler; Markle, Washington; *Cessna, Bedford.*

Mr. Coffroth offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That in token of respect for JAMES K. POLK, late President, who has been taken from our midst by the mandate of an inscrutable Providence, and whose death has thrown such a deep gloom over our Republic, that the delegates assembled in State Convention of Pennsylvania, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. Cessna moved that the committee now place in nomination candidates for Canal Commissioner. Agreed to.

Nominations having been made, the convention proceeded to ballot which resulted as follows: John A. Gamble, 52; Asa Dimmick, 17; F. L. Bowman, 10; G. F. Mason, 24; J. H. Broadhead, 6; Jacob Wendle, 2; E. G. Bright, 1; J. P. Hoover, 3; Samuel Holmon, 1; Stewart Pierce, 1; and A. J. Wilcox, 2.

Messrs Galbraith and Marshall voted for Gamble, and Mr. Whallon for Wilcox.

The convention then adjourned.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Pettit.

On motion the reading of the Journal of the previous day was dispensed with.

After the withdrawal of several nominations, on motion the Convention proceeded to a second ballot for Canal Commissioner?

The result was as follows: John A. Gamble, 71; F. L. Bowman, 33; and J. H. Broadhead, 13. On this ballot Messrs. Whallon, Marshall and Galbraith all voted for Gamble.

The Chairman announced that Mr Gamble having received majority of the whole number of votes polled was therefore declared the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Broadhead moved that the convention accord to Mr Gamble a unanimous nomination; agreed to.

On Motion of Mr. Anderson a committee of three were appointed to visit Mr Gamble and inform him of his nomination.

On that committee the Chair appointed Messrs. Anderson, Schoonover and Black.

The Committee appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Democratic Convention, respectfully report the following:—

Resolved, That, with struggling Freedom every where, the sympathies of the Democratic party keep watchful company wheresoever the people are lifting up their voices in a manly shout for independence, and we here on the declaration day of our own, give them back for answer the full utterance of the heart's best hope, that God's blessing will smile upon their perils, and give them in all time to come a day like this.

Resolved, That it is our duty to watch with a jealous eye, our own liberties—and to resist early and always, every encroachment upon the general right of the people. We regard with serious alarm, the power which corporate associations are daily stealing from the many to the few,

Resolved, That prodigal grants of special privileges, we will dispute forever. No new Bank; nor any re-charter, without stringent individual liability; and every possible restraint the law can lay on banking corporations, we hold to be an imperative necessity of the times. There is no safety, and can be none, except in a firm and faithful adherence to the specie basis.

Resolved, That the interest and rights of labor it is but just to defend. The labor of the country is the wealth of the country, and the impulse of her progress and prosperity.

Resolved, That the Ten Hour law, without proviso, amendment or appendage, to defeat its operation, is a measure that commands our cordial and unchanging support.

Resolved, That shinplasters, issued by municipal or other corporations, we denounce as false representatives of money, by which labor is defrauded of its just reward. And all schemes of relief issues, being but printed confessions of insolvency, put upon the people as current equivalents for industry, we regard as worthy of signal condemnation. The Democratic party, if it is honest, confesses its poverty, but repudiates rags.

Resolved, That all power should remain with and be wielded by the people, except, where for concentration and convenience, it is necessary to confide the same to agents. We approve not only of an elective Judiciary, but of electing all public servants by the people—who are fully competent themselves to do what they employ others to do.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party adheres now as it ever has done, to the constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy; and they re-declare that slavery is a domestic, local institution of the South, subject to state law alone and with which the general government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction the local institutions can continue to exist. *Esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits.* We deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage, beyond its present dominion,—nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress.

Resolved, That John A. Gamble is a genuine representative of the democracy of Pennsylvania—simple in his habits, strictly republican in all his feelings and principles, honest and faithful in the discharge of all his duties—possessing as he does, in an eminent degree, a sound and correct judgement and a familiar acquaintance with the interest and capabilities of the State, we confidently present him to the people of this commonwealth as a suitable person for the office of Canal Commissioner.

On motion the resolutions were taken up and acted on seperately, and unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Young, was adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention deem it their duty at this time to express their disapprobation and detestation of the barbarous law now upon our National Statute Book, *authorizing the flogging of American Seamen on* Ship-board, viewing it as repugnant not only to humanity but to every principle of republicanism and justice.

The following resolution offered by Mr. DEFF, was adopted:

Resolved, That the distinct and emphatic pledge and promise made before the last Governor's elections by the party now in power to perfect, in this State, the Ten Hour Factory law, and the elevation of the laboring class, has been shamefully violated, *for whom ample opportunity* presented itself during the last session of the Legislature, they refused to repeal the obnoxious proviso attached to the Bill by the present Chief Executive.

Mr. Mercur offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the practical workings of the present revenue laws, clearly demonstrate their superiority over those which immediately preceeded them. Thus proving that which was logical in argument, is sound in principle, and practical in its effect. All systems which gave bounties to particular interests to the detriment of the great industrial classes of the Country—which seeks to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many, are a clear violation of those principles of democracy which proclaims to all equality of rights.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Sawyer, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Officers of this Convention for the faithful and able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of Mr. Cessna, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

A CARD.

☞ A meeting of the passengers on board the Packet Boat, PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. J. Hoffman, having been called and regularly organized, Dr J. T. Ward, of Pittsburgh, in the chair, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That we, passengers on board the Pennsylvania, having had the pleasure of enjoying a passage on her from Beaver to Erie, take pleasure in returning Capt. Hoffman and crew our hearty thanks for the gentlemanly and superior manner we have been accommodated while on board his boat.

Resolved: That we recommend our friends, and the public generally, whenever business or pleasure may lead them to take this route, to improve the opportunity of enjoying the superior accommodations of the Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That, for the benefit of the traveling public, we request the publication of this "Card" in the Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo papers.

Jos. T. Ward,	G. Gossin,	James Pierce,
Louis Geiger,	H. C. Thompson,	J. Knox,
Wm. Smith,	James Reed,	D. Edwards,
J. Walker,	D. Ahl,	J. Lanze,
J. Sprague,	D. Stone,	R. Frink,
L. Wood,	Henry Carver,	Nath. Baker,
O. Williams,	Robt. Morris,	July 9, 1847.—tf*

☞ EXTRACT FROM THE "GALENA NORTH-WESTERN GAZETTE."

By the use of Sloan's Ointment and Condition Powder, I have entirely cured a Fistula on my horse, and otherwise improved his condition more than $60 per cent on the cost of the medicine. And a cow which was so feeble as to be considered worthless by myself and neighbor, was restored to good health and strength by the use of less than half a package of the powder, and is now doing better than any other cow I have.

Small Pox, May 13, 1848. WM. VINCENT.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—*More Testimony*'—Mr. Jonathan Hoghman, of West Union, Park Co Ia. writes as follows to Kidd & Co:

"I have sold all the Vermifu

Local and Personal News.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Notwithstanding the weather has been extremely warm, and green unripe vegetables begin to appear in our market, our town continues remarkably healthy. We hear of scarcely a case of summer complaint, and as for the Cholera, we know nothing about it, except by reports from other places, or a stray case now and then left from the boats. With proper precaution we have no doubt it will continue so.

P. S. Since the above was written we learn that a German, residing near the canal in the upper part of the town, died of Cholera on Thursday. He came from Buffalo about a week since, and had been unwell for several days with diarrhea.

We also learn that a young man in the employ of J. H. Fullerton, had a very severe attack of Cholera Morbus—not Cholera—but is now convalescent.

☞ We regret to learn that Capt. RICHARDS, of the Keystone State, died yesterday morning, [Friday] at 3 o'clock, in Chicago. Capt. R. had been sick for some days of fever. He was a young man of enterprise and energy, and universally respected throughout the entire lake region.

A MISTAKE.—Our friend HUTTER, of the *Easton Argus*, calls Erie the "jumping off place." This is a mistake—Erie is not the "jumping off place," and if our cotemporary will visit us, we'll endeavor to convince him that, instead of being as he represents, it is a jumping *on* place. If you want to go to Pittsburg, or any other city in the Ohio or Mississippi vallies, all you have to do is to *jump on* board one of Parks' packets, and you will soon be on your winding way. If you want to go East, *jump on board* the Diamond or Fashion, and with gentlemanly officers, good fare, and magnificent scenery, time will pass so pleasantly that you will find yourself in Buffalo almost before you are aware of it. There, you can *jump* into a car, and in *two* hours you will find yourself at the Falls, where you can *jump off* in earnest, if you like. Then again, if you want to visit the great west, we can put you on board of one of our magnificent Upper Lake steamers, where you tread on Brussels carpet, lounge on velvet cushioned sofas, and sleep on French bedsteads. Come to Erie, then Hutter—we'll show you the handsomest town, the prettyest girls, the biggest steamboats, the most beautiful sheet of water in a calm, and the crazyest "old pond" in a storm, in this "great country." Come—we'll hold your coat-tail, and keep you from "jumping off."

GETTING SPUNKY.—Some of our Harborcreek friends are getting spunky, and are determined that the Railroad shall not pass through that town just where the Engineers please to locate it. They held a meeting recently, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we invite the Erie and North East Railroad Company to make a new survey and such alterations as may be necessary to leave the Buffalo road unobstructed; and if they please, make such alterations in the starting point or by curving as will leave the two roads not less than 30 or 40 rods apart or more—50 would be better.

Resolved, That if such alterations be made, we will not only lend our influence but will assist in the construction of said road.

Resolved, That in the absence of any provision in the act, it would be impolitic to interfere in any way with the said Buffalo road; but if said company should persist in claiming the privilege, contrary to the provisions of said railroad charter, and in direct violation of not only the local but the general good, we are prepared to resist and continue so to do any such interference of our rights as guaranteed to us by the said North East and Erie Railroad charter.

☞ The Editor of the *Gazette* was "transfixed by a fascinating spell" over at Edenboro on the 4th. Poor fellow—wonder if it was any thing like the Cholera?

☞ "THE METROPOLIS" is the title of a large Saturday paper, a few numbers of which we have received, published in New York by G. G. FOSTER & Co., and Edited by himself, Park Benjamin, O. B. Bunce, and B. Hunt, Jr. We used to "pick type" for Foster in New Orleans, and know him to be one of the most sprightly and agreeable writers in the country. With his own talent and that of his associates, the "*Metropolis*" will undoubtedly be made one of the most agreeable weeklies of that numerous family. Price $2 per year.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries complain of the heat—they say that to tell one to "keep cool" under such a broiling sun, with the thermometer at 99 or 100 in the shade, is a *cool* piece of impudence, to say the least of it, and more likely to make one "boil over" with indignation than to "freeze over" in accordance with the advice. We can "keep cool" most of the time, not being troubled with an extra quantity of flesh, but there was one night last week that laid us out parboiled, at least. There was not a breath of air stirring, we had all the windows and doors open, and were fast going off in a dreamy consciousness that the sweat was starting from every pore, when something less than a thousand dogs commenced a serenade under our windows, and from that time till near morning kept Peach street in an uproar. Tell a man to "keep cool" under such circumstances, and you ask him to beat old father Job, and give him six in the game!

☞ Some fair lady—whether "fair, fat and forty" it is not stated—has sent the Editor of the *Gazette* "a large bouquet." A wicked wag suggests that the flowers must have been of the genus *poppy*, the fair donor calculating they would soon enable her, from their somniferous qualities, to catch our bachelor cotemporary *naping*.

☞ We are pleased to learn from the Fredonia *Censor* that the survey of the Buffalo and State Line railroad has commenced, and is being prosecuted with energy and skill. The chief Engineer is Mr. Wallace, lately of the Attica and Buffalo road, whose energy, skill, and capacity is highly spoken of by the Buffalo papers.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.—A project is on foot in this city to form a company, purchase a vessel, and provision her for a two years' trip to the gold mines. The company is to consist of 30—the capital stock $15,000—to be deposited with J. H. Williams on or before the 15th of August. Two meetings have been held, and the preliminary steps taken. Success to the enterprise.

☞ We are indebted to the Pittsburg *Post* for the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, from which we have made up our synopsis.

☞ An Irish family of six, stopping for a few days at the "Erie House," came near loosing their lives by poison, on Sunday last. They had been partaking of a dish of greens, among which was some poisonous weed, and would undoubtedly have paid the penalty of their ignorance had not prompt medical skill been procured.

☞ "You may talk of the bonds of affection, the ties of fellowship, and all that," says Krantz, "but I know of no stronger attachment than that which a Sheriff entertains for a poor debtor who can't fork up."

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by L. I. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. DAVID SANFORD, of Elkcreek, to Miss LUCINDA STIELWELL, of Girard township.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

DURING the prevalence of so much sickness on the range of the Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Telegraph, the business in the O'REILLY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, in this City, will be suspended at 7, P. M., until further notice be given.
Erie, July 14, 1849. B. T. GREENE, Manager.

1000 LIGHTS Window Sash, with and without Glass, on hand. Orders received and attended to for any size or style of Sash, made, painted and glazed by first rate workmen, and sold as low as the lowest. CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, July 14, 1849.

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.
W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
Erie May 5, 1849. 51

PARASOLE.—Received to-day, another stock of Parasole, containing some of the richest silk satin, heavy fringed, and extra size. They will be sold cheap by. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

COD FISH A good article, can be had at T. W. MOORE'S.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. F. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.
Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its curative virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the day, have been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use; produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which has injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected, then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is preserved incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases,

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affects arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acrivity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus* or *Whites*, *Falling of the Womb*, *Obstructed*, *Surpressed*, or *Painful Menses*, *Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in *curing* all the forms of *Kidney Disea es*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cure- all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and this process relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Nocturnal irritation*, *Neuralgia*, *St. Vitus' Dance*, *Swooning*, *Epileptic Fits*, *Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the unerring preparation relaxes all stricutres and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In not this then

The medicine you pro-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of our GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES: *souring*, *fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles containing it into fragments*; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations within and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND."

OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and crimminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart*, *and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are not capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring *his*

Grand Universal Conceptrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, July 11, 1849. 9

FARMERS' HOTEL.

Corner of French and Fifth Streets, Erie, Pa.

The undersigned takes this method of announcing to his friends and the public that he has opened the above named establishment for the reception of company. The house has recently been REPAIRED REFITTED AND CLEANED, so that it is now in good condition and worthy the patronage of the public. The sleeping rooms, as well as every other part of the House, have been entirely refurnished with NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE. No pains will be spared to render the House what it should be, and the stay of guests pleasant and agreeable. The table will always be furnished with the BEST the MARKET AFFORDS.—The location of this House is Central, and will be found convenient either for business or pleasure.

CHARGES MADE UNIFORM AND REASONABLE.

The Stables are large and convenient, and are under the charge of an attentive and competent man.

Passengers Carried to and from the Steam and Packet Boats free of Charge.

☞ The subscriber pledges himself that no efforts will be spared on his part to promote the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.
Erie, June 30, 1849. H. G. SESSIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, June 28, 1849.

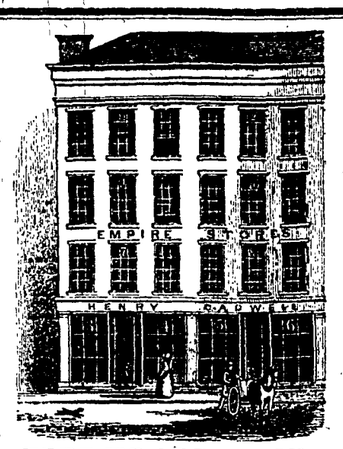
James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwell,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals,	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm. S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill,	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	e. Sanford,	George Selden,
Chas. B. Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kelloggs,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	J. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Heasn,	John C Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
Carson Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED this morning a new supply of Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons.
Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

HAMS.

A LARGE lot of Columbus City, Ohio, Sugar cured Hams just Received and for sale by H. S. Clark.
Erie, June 30, 1849. State Street.



HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

JUST in time to redeem our pledge of importing the largest and and cheapest stock of Goods ever landed at Erie harbor.

Room No. 1, we are now receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Crow Bars, Horse Shoes, Waggon Boxes, etc. which we are selling at a discount of 10 per cent. below spring prices.

IRON, all around, for Waggons, at four cents per lb, Log Chains at 6 cents per lb., Trace Chains at 50 cents per pair, English Anvils 10 cents per. lb. and every thing in the Hardware line in proportion, which is far below Buffalo prices.

No. 2, a late arrival, making our stock of GROCERIES complete, at low prices.

No. 3 and 4, the largest and richest assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, now receiving that were ever before opened for the western trade, at prices, that we defy competition with Buffalo or any other market.

Room 5, Receiving, of our own importation, the largest stock of Hardware, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Scythes, Forks Hoes, shovels, and every kind of Hardware that was ever imported for the western trade, which will be sold at New York prices. This is a chance that retailers do not often get.

At No. 7, we are beginning to receive our large importation of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, and LOOKING-GLASSES which we are selling at Buffalo prices.

And at No. 8, will be found over three thousand yards of Carpeting, Rugs, etc., direct from the Looms which we are selling as low as can be bought west of New York, from 25 cents to $2.00 per yard.

Any one that is bound for Buffalo, just drop in and we will convince him, (as we have hundreds of others within the last six weeks,) that the Empire Stores at Erie, can show a better stock of Goods, and in price can compete with any market in America; and my goods that are now arriving, are at a great discount from Spring Prices.
H. CADWELL.
Erie, May 2. 3

EMPIRE EXPRESS ARRIVAL.

JUST received by express a good assortment of Gimps, Fringes, Linen Ginghams, latest style of Crape Shawls, White and colored Bonnet Ribbons, plain Satin Ribbons, walking Shoes, patent leather Ties new style, Canze Flannel, Lisle Gloves, Silk Gloves, colored cotton Hose, new style of Prints &c. &c.,
Erie, July 7th, 1849. H. CADWELL.

Office of the Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1849.

WITH the view of continuing the business to the office in this city, the Agencies at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Pottsville, Erie and Reading, were discontinued on the first day of March last.

The above comprise all the Agencies the Company had at that time.
L. KRUMBHAAR,
Erie, June 7, 1849. Secretary.

Oranges and Lemons.

A FEW Boxes of Fresh Oranges and Lemons just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

Raisins and Figs.

A GOOD article can be found at T. W. MOORE'S.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

Straw Hats.

STRAW HATS for *one shilling* and other things proportionately cheap, at T. W. MOORE'S.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

Dried Apples.

A LARGE lot of nice Dried Apples just received, at T. W. MOORE'S.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED:

CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners Oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 10 boxes Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849. n8

BRASS CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July, 7. State Street.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladies, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Satmag State*, but in Erie, and warranted the standard of dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited.

Also, Threaded Spoons and Forks from New York Manufactory, all of good silver.
Erie July 7. G. LOOMIS & Co.

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Embracing Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, &c., new and beautiful patterns.

Pins and Rings of Diamond, Turquois, Pearl, Ruby and other settings.

N. B.—Jewelry made or repaired to order on *short* notice. Call in neighbor and learn how a first rate job is done at.
Erie July 7, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co.

MUSIC.—A good assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Flutinas, Viol, Flutes, Fingerboards, Claronets and flies, together with the best Guitar and Violin strings in town. Also violin Boxes, Bridges, Pegs, &c., for sale cheap by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie June, 7 1849.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahog any Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames. G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie June, 7, 1849.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes. G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie June 7, 1849.

LINSEED & LARD OIL.

SIX Barrels Linseed & Lard Oil. Just received & for Sale very low, by the barrel or gallon by. J. H BURTON,
Erie July 7, 1849 5

NEATS FOOT OIL.

FOR Harness, Carriage, Tops, &c., Much superior to Tanners Oil. Kept constantly on hand by. J. H BURTON,
Erie July, 7 1849. 5

WHITE LEAD.

ON Consignment.—I will furnish B. A. Fahnestock & Co, Pure White Lead, by the quantity, to Merchants and others at Pittsburgh price, adding transportation. J. H. BURTON.
Erie July 7, 1849. No 5 Reed House,

Fahnestock & McLane's Vermifuge.

CAN be had by the dozen at Manufacturers price, at
Erie July 7, 1849 J. H. BURTON'S.

Ossgoods India Chologogue.

AT the whole sale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S.
Erie July 7, 1849 Wholesale Agent Erie

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	Medoc do.	

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 6, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 30, 1849. 7

Arrival of Splendid Goods.

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel,

WHO are now receiving from New York the largest assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ever exhibited in Erie, and to which they invite the attention of the public, believing their Establishment will compare with any of a similar kind in the western country, as to extent, variety and quality of Goods.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing House, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.

Having two fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. L. & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.,
Erie, June 30, 1849.

FARMERS—If you wish to see a good assortment of Scythes, both grass and grain, Snaths, Forks, both hay and manure, Sickles, Hay Knives Rakes, Scythe Stones and Rifles; also, a good assortment of Scoops and Shovels, call at the Hardware Store where you will find them for sale cheap.
REED & SANFORD,
Erie, June 30. No. 3, Reed House.

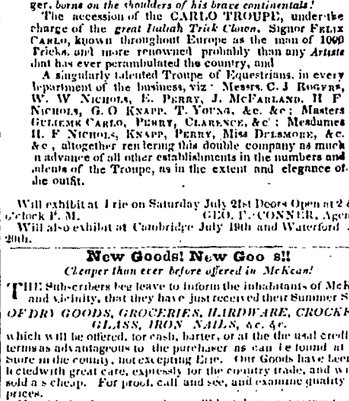
WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH paid for WOOL by the subscriber.
Erie, June 30, SMITH JACKSON.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber:

Boards { 1 inches thick, 14 to 30 inches wide.
" " " 15 to 30 " "
Inch Boards " 10 to 30 " "
Chair Plank, 1¼ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.
Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,
Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.
Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet.
GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, May 19.

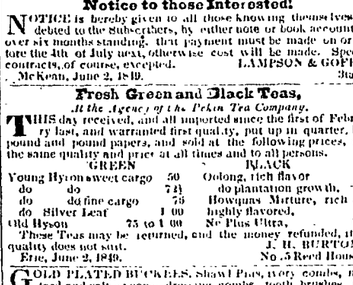


SPALDING & ROGERS'

Admission 25 Cents only.

THE characteristic features of this great establishment, which appear to have absorbed the most of the novelty and *recherche* entertainment extant, can be only briefly enumerated in the limits of an advertisement.

The APOLLONICON, by far the most stupendous musical project of the age, composed of over 1000 distinct musical instruments, more powerful than a band of 50 musicians, and, *drawn by* 40 *Horses* in procession, will constitute the Orchestra during the entertainment



An entire and effective Dramatic Company, under the direction of *H. F. Nichols*, Proprietor of the *Adelphi Theatre, Washington, D C*, is attached to the Troupe, for the purpose of getting up every night the grand Heroic and Patriotic Spectacles of

GEN. WASHINGTON, "OLD PUT," and "MAD ANTHONY WAYNE!"

reviving reminiscences of those "*times that tried men's souls*," commemorating some of the most stirring and interesting Revolutionary incidents, the gallant deeds of the *Heroes of '76*, and concluding with a grand National Tableaux of *Gen Washington* mounted on a noble charger, *borne on the shoulders of his brave continentals!*

The accession of the CARLO TROUPE, under the charge of the *great Italian Trick Clown*, Signor FELIX CARLO, known throughout Europe as the man of 1000 Tricks, and more renowned probably than any *Artiste* that has ever perambulated the country, and

A singularly talented Troupe of Equestrians, in every department of the Equestrian, viz: Messrs. G. J ROGERS, W. W NICHOLS, E. PERRY, J. MCFARLAND, H F NICHOLS, G. O KNAPP, T. YOUNG, &c. &c; Masters GUILEMOT CARLO, PERRY, CLARENCE, &c; Mesdames H. F NICHOLS, KNAPP, PERRY, Miss DELSMORE, &c. &c, altogether rendering this double company as much a subject of wonder, as establishments in the numbers and talents of the Troupe, as in the extent and elegance of the outfit.

Will exhibit at Erie on Saturday July 21st Doors Open at 2 & 7½ o'clock P. M. GEO. F. CONNER, Agent.

Will also exhibit at Cambridge July 19th and Waterford July 20th.

New Goods! New Goods!!

Cheaper than ever before offered in McKean!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the inhabitants of McKean and vicinity, that they have just received their Summer Stock OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

which will be offered, for cash, barter, or at the the usual credit, on terms as advantageous to the purchaser as can be found at any store in the county, not excepting Erie. Our Goods have been selected with great care, expressly for the country trade, and will be sold as cheap. For proof, call and see, and examine quality and prices.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment; such as Columbia Gold, wheat, Gold Dollars, Rye, Quarter Eagles, Corn, Half Eagles, Oats, Eagles, Butter and Cheese, most kinds of Silver and Copper Coin and Eggs, and even Stidey Fund and Ohio Paper will not be refused.
LAMPSON & GOFF.
McKean, June 2, 1849. 3mo4

Notice to those Interested!

NOTICE is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to the Subscribers, by either note or book account, of over six months standing, that payment must be made on or before the 4th of July next, otherwise cost will be made. Special contracts, of course, excepted. LAMPSON & GOFF.
McKean, June 2, 1849. 3to4

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted genuine, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	74	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	75	Howqua Mixture, rich and	
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	No Plus Ultra,	1 50

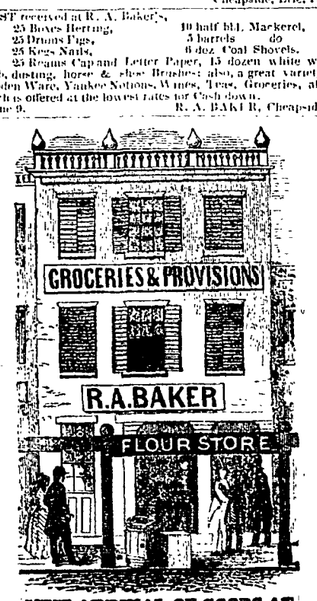
These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,
Erie, June 2, 1849. No. 5 Reed House.

GOLD PLATED BUCKLES, Shawl Pins, ivory combs, mustard and salt spoons, dressing combs, tooth brushes, hair brushes, wallets, Clark's cotton thread, sewing and tobacco boxes, hair pins, slate pencils, slates, pens, shaving soap and shaving boxes and brushes, wood pocket combs, painted marbles, snuff boxes, percussion caps, globe lanterns, and a hundred other Yankee Notions, for sale low or they have ever been offered in this market. Call and see for yourself at R. A. BAKER'S,
Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

JUST received at R. A. Baker's,

25 Boxes Herring,	10 half bbl. Mackerel,
25 Drums Figs,	5 barrels do
25 Kegs Nails,	6 doz Coal Shovels.

25 Reams Cap and Letter Paper, 15 dozen white wash, scrub, dusting, horse & shoe Brushes; also, a great variety of Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, Wines, Teas, Groceries, all of which is offered at the lowest rates for Cash down.
June 9. R. A. BAKER,



NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT

R. A. BAKER'S, Which he offerers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. This stock was purchased for cash at the lowest market rates, reducing the nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. We, therefore, say to our friends and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 5 cents per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do 10 cents, Tobacco from 12½ to 16 cents per pound, Mackeral 6 cents, Raisins 6 cents Figs 13 cent, Tant Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 10 cents per pound, and every thing else at the same low rates.

☞ Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S
June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Allen Pierce, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

POLLY PIERCE, } Adm'rs
A. J. MILLARD, }
June 16, 1849. 6t5.

ERIE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the construction of the Erie and Northeast Railroad, including all materials, up to the 25th July inclusive, at the office of said company in the Borough of Erie, payable in the stock of the Company. Plains and specifications will be ready for inspection by the 10th July.
Erie, June 21, 1849. C. M. REED, *President.*

WOOL.

Wool Depot No. 33, Milk steet Boston.

FARMERS, Merchant others wishing to sell their Wool in the Eastern Market have now a favorable opportunity of doing so by forwarding the same to J. P. BRADLEY, No. 34, Milk st., Boston, Mass., under the most favorable circumstances, as the Wool will be graded into lots and qualities desirable for different manufactures, suitable for various kidds of Goods, and arranged for sale under the superintendence and direction of Ziba Parkhurst, who has been engaged in purchasing Wool in this county and vicinity for several years. And I am authorised to receive and forward the same from the Farmers and others desirous of shipping their wool, and give all farther information.

N. B.—Bags will be furnished and Wool packed at my store, if desirable.
Erie, June 23, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

OLD DOCT. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, the original and genuine preparation. It never ferments or turns sour. Sold at the Agency, No. 5, Reed House, by
Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

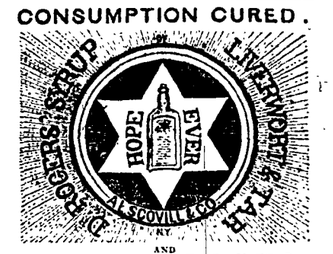
Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,

BY the Barrel or Gallon: also, all descriptions of Paints as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest. J. H. BURTON,
Erie, June 2, 1849. Erie Drug and Paint Store.

New White Fish and Trout.

JUST received direct from Mackanaw a fine lot of No. 1 White Fish and Trout, in whole and half barrels, warranted new, to be had of C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, June 30, 1849.

CONSUMPTION CURED.



AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

THIS medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in Consumption. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just to *sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation* —the original recipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year. $3,00
One square " " 10,00
do. do. six months, 6,00
do. do. three months, 3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and *other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.*

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over A. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with prompt-ness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Butecuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Cenapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh *manufactured articles*; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 4th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attension.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURBIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
orwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 33 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER, Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants, dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Foot of the dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO. W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK.
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants, Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. JEWETT.

CARTER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in *Theological*, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationery, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c., No. 5, Bonsell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books, stationary, Ink, &c. Store at four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
DENTIST, Office and dwelling in the Reed Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a polished clearness. *All work* warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, *Ready Made Clothing, &c.*, Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails, Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

ROBERT S. HUNTER.
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 13, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
A. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, *Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin*, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank *notes*, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle-Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dunglison's new Remedies,	Dunglison's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
From on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Slater, Parker, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue.
Erie, June, 10, 1848. O. FROSPARD.

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, *and* 9 doz. Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—19 bbls, best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Heel, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 1. 25

TIN FOIL for Dentists, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

To Blacksmiths.
THE subscribers will pay in iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.
SILVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, Feb'y 1, 1849. 6m38

Removal.
THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and Robes, &c., *as cheap as the cheapest.* Please call and examine for yourselves.
Erie Feb. 2, 1849. S. S. HUNTER. 38

Carpetings.
I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton Carpettings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.
March, 31th J. D. CLARK.

PARRASOLS, Silk, Gingham and *Cotton Parasols, a good* assortment for sale cheap. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Wool! Wool!!
WE will pay Cash and Goods for any quantity of fleece Wool.
Erie, June 23, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!
NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.
Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,
I. ROSENZWEIG & Co undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured: Glace Silk, rich goods: Foulé de Soie, fashionable and late importations; Black Armures, plaid and striped: Brocade Lustres, new styles; Moiaur Chameleon, figured, (very cheap) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety: Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; black bombazines of the most approved makes: Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, *in great variety*; Crapes and Crapes Lisse, a full assortment of colors and qualities: together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpaccas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas an Capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles: Victoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap: Swiss muil, Jeonet and Book Muslins: Bonnet Ribbon: Belting Ribbon: Cravats, Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves, Mitts, and Hosiery.
SHAWLS:
Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Lain Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, Prence Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!
PARASOLS! PARASOLS! !
The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City. Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.
A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward: Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices. Irish Linens, Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers, Crash and Dowlas; Fenten and Manchester Ginghams; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold on as low terms as the cheapest can be purchased. Call and be convinced that economy will be consulted in buying at this store.
CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!
Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and variet assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection. THOSE WHO MAY CALLUPON A PRETTY SUIT—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.
☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 39

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township, in the settlement known as "Nanse-town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 50 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story farm dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 30 apple trees, mostly grafted, pears and peaches in abundance. The farm is well watered and fenthered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
ASA WHITTIER
Greene, April 14, 1849. 3s

New Goods! New Goods!!
I AM just opening at No. 1 Reed House a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods for the Ladies, consisting of Beautiful styles of Lawns and Cotton Ginghams, Lawns, Mull Lawns and Prints. Also Shawls, White Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Laces, Edgings, French, Lawn, Handkerchiefs, Black Lisse Thread and other goods too numerous to mention. All of which I respectfully invite the public to call and examine.
J. D. CLARK.
Erie, March 31, 1849

New Spring Goods by Express.
WE have this morning by Express from New York, the Spring styles of Mousslin de Laine, Lawn Ginghams, Gingham Lawns, Bedford Cord Ginghams, Lawns, Mull Lawns and American Prints of the latest patterns; all of Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, black Italian do. French Kid Gloves, Hair Cords; colored and Black Sewing Silk, rich Black Satin Vestings, all of which will be sold cheap, at our old stand, Cheapside.
TIBBALS & DEWEY.
Erie, April 7, 1849. 37

On Hand for Spring Trade
WE have on hand a large and general assortment of WALL PAPER and Borderings, which was purchased of the manufacturers expressly for the Spring trade, and which will be sold cheaper than ever.
March 31. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership of the Subscribers in the Tailoring business, under the firm of Little & Hamilton, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 2d of April. The books and debts of the firm are at their old stand where one of the firm will continue to do business until that the books should be settled with as little delay as possible. JAMES LITTLE.
Erie, May 10, 1849. MATTHEW HAMILTON.

THE Subscriber continues the Tailoring business at the old stand, and by his unbounded liberality so far, he has received and for the last twenty years a liberal share of the public patronage. JAMES LITTLE.
Erie, May 10, 1849.

PLANES.
A GENERAL assortment of Beach and Matching Planes, together with a general assortment of Joiners and Carpenters Tools, for sale low by G. SELDEN & SON.

SAWS.
HAND Saws, some very superior Buck Mill, X Cut, Wood Compass, Key hole and Web Saws, together with a general assortment of Swift Hardware, for sale cheap as the cheapest.
May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THIS day I opened, at the store of opposite Bonsell's Block, another selection of those Rich Green Changeable Lustres also a choice lot of plain changeable, Brocaded and other Lustres, together with a great variety of Shawls, assorted Cassimeres, plain Paris green De Laines, Reps, Bonnets, Gloves, Lo hes Velvet Belts and Collars, all which the Ladies are invited to examine at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!
The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patents, and employed a workman, Mr Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' or their imitation—the ignorant yankee pedlars *are manufacturing a genuine article.* The following are our prices:

Hay Scales, of 2 Tons draft,	$40
Coal Scales, of 1 Ton draft,	30
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	25
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	30
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	20
Do. do. do on trucks, with hoisting lever,	25
Fairbanks' American Scale, 1000 lbs.	32
Do. do. do 1200 lbs.	25
Do. do. do 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 300 lbs	20
Counter Scales, 4 oz. to 250 lbs., platform,	8
Do 4 oz. to 200 lbs platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale Steels lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* scale are requested to give us a call at No 61 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNLT & CO.
Erie May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.
WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in the market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Worsted, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics, French Ging'hams